

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Abstinence publishes an account of the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division, held at Pughsway, on the 7th April. From the Grand Scribe's Report the order seems to be a very flourishing condition. It says:—

Nearly nine hundred have been admitted into the Divisions during the past quarter. Making a deduction for losses by Expulsions, Withdrawals, Deaths, &c., there has been a net increase of about seven hundred members; and the total membership exceeds four thousand. There are now ninety-one Divisions on the Roll—of which eighty-eight are in working order, a larger number than in any other quarter since the organization of the Grand Division. Nearly sixty of the Divisions admit Lady Visitors. The number of Visitors exceeds eleven hundred.

Five new Divisions have been instituted since the January Session, and Charters granted for two others. One Division has been reconstituted and one—Acadia No. 1—surrendered its Charter. The time and space at our command will not permit a more extended notice. The Pughsway Division is in excellent working order. It now numbers over seventy members, and nearly as many Lady Visitors.

A NEW PHASE OF PROHIBITION.—The Rev. Dr. Short, of Port Hope, Canada, related a rather curious circumstance that occurred a short time ago. He said that "in a township not far from Port Hope, the Council resolved at one of their meetings to raise the price of license to \$50. This the tavern-keepers considered an imposition, and they also held a meeting, and declared they would not take out licenses at such a price, but would stop liquor altogether. He was glad when he heard this resolution, for he was a prohibitory liquor law enacted by the tavern-keepers themselves. He was only afraid they would not keep such a good resolution." It would be good by far to be kept long. If they would keep it long enough to enable some of their victims to live a while without liquor, benefit might follow. But certainly "a prohibitory law enacted by tavern-keepers" will be a curiosity in history.—Abstinence.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, Toronto, April 30.—The government was defeated this morning in the upper House, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difference which exists between the upper and lower House on the question of removing the seat of government to Quebec.

POWDER MILLS IN ENGLAND.—Two large powder mills have recently exploded in England, each causing the loss of several lives. The London Merchant's Magazine, in alluding to the deaths of the workmen engaged in this manufacture, says—'How does not, however, appear to be much a way of our men who work in those dangerous trades. Eight men were killed in Wednesday, and more than eighty had, directly or indirectly, offered to supply their places even before their mangled remains were assigned to the grave.'

BURNING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH, at Portsmouth, Va.—Norfolk, Va., April 29, 1859.—St. Paul's (Catholic) church in Portsmouth, was burned last night. The pictures and vestments were saved. The edifice was erected in 1853 at a cost of \$20,000. It was insured for \$10,000.

THE ST. LOUIS BANK DEFEALCATION. The Telegraph has reported a defealcation of \$53,000 in the Southern bank of St. Louis, by its teller, George O. Atherton. His mode of operation was new and ingenious, and is thus stated in the Democrat:—

"Mr. Atherton, when he desired to abstract money, put both the deposit ticket and money in his private drawer, so that the deposit ticket not being on the file, the bookkeeper of course could not enter on the ledger the amount. These discrepancies between the depositor's bank book and the individual ledger could not be found out until the bank book was sent to be balanced, when Mr. Atherton, always on the lookout for some pass-books, would make out a deposit ticket for the amount he had retained on that account, and put it on the file to be credited. But in doing this he would put in his drawer the deposit ticket of some other depositor of that day. In this way he took money and used them, which he never intended to be credited to the parties until there was a necessity for it to have exposure."

SERIOUS RIOTS AT PANAMA.—A serious riot occurred at Panama on the evening of Palm Sunday. The military were called out and remained under arms all night. Com. Long, of the American fleet, also sent ashore at the request of the local, 300 men, to protect the American residents, but their services were not required.

HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, April 29, 1859.—James McCroy was shot dead in his store this afternoon by Samuel H. Cunningham. Cunningham was serving a warrant, and alleges that he shot him in self-defence. McCroy's friends deny this.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The California Overland Mail arrived in this city last evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 8th inst. The general news is quite meagre and unimportant. The markets of San Francisco were glutted with goods, owing to the large number of ships which had arrived within the week, and prices continued to decline. Advice from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcano of Mauna Loa continued very active. Several rich guano islands had been discovered in the Sandwich Islands, and possession taken of them by the commander of the government steamer Fenimore Cooper.

MAIL ROBBERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Grand Court, N. Y., April 30.—Moore and Over, two negroes tried for robbing the mail and carrying the carrier near this city ten days ago, were found guilty to day, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June. After sentence they made a full confession.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

[The following is all of the despatch that came over the wires to the News Room Yesterday. There appears to be some difficulty with the Agent of the Associated Press and others, which, we are told, accounts for the brevity of the despatch. The following is only of interest to mercantile people.]

Niagara, with Liverpool dates to 23, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. Money Market generally unchanged. Consols 93 1/4.

Bution in the Bank of England decreased £2,000,000. Flour generally closed steady. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed steady and quiet. Provisions closed firm. Corn closed steady. Cotton declined 1-16th to 1-8. Fair quality delivered most. The depression is caused by political uncertainty.

The firmer. All qualities slightly advanced. Coffee, Java, good quality dull. Rice 6d. to 9d. advanced. Sugar, Java, Tallow slightly advanced. Spirits turpentine closed steady. Potatoes closed firm. Rosin closed heavy. Lard dull. Fish Oil, average business, without quotable change.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 25. Steamer City of Washington with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The royal mail steamer Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. Steamer Prince Albert had put back to Galway, lecky.

The War rumors had been very alarming, but the latest news is more pacific, and it was hoped that the preliminaries for the Congress would be arranged.

Armaments continued up to the latest dates. War was generally considered inevitable, and much depression prevailed until the 11th, when reassuring rumors were current, and announcements were made that concessions by Austria in the preliminary conditions gave renewed hopes for the meeting of Congress, and caused considerable recovery in the funds, both in London and on the Continent.

Austria proposed, and the other powers are said to have consented to, the simultaneous disarming before Congress meets.

The English Ministers had been pressed in Parliament to give a statement of European affairs, which they promised to do on the 15th. Vienna advices had been very warlike, but slightly moderated at the close of the mail.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance, and threatened the Piedmont frontiers.

The Indian loan of £7,000,000 sterling had been formally introduced in the London market for the first time for several years, secured by four per cent. debentures. The London News intimates there will be a supplemental loan of five millions.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. A despatch from Paris: England will propose the question of a general disarmament to the Plenipotentiaries.

The Times says the pacific advices from Paris produce a very little effect on the English funds. The public does not believe Napoleon intends to promote a peaceful adjustment on a basis that shall clearly recognize the treaty rights of Austria, and consequently such as can be accepted by that power, while it will utterly disappoint Sardinia.—If an arrangement was patched to-morrow, with the existing feeling of France, Austria, Sardinia and Russia left in play, the prospects of the repose of Europe would not be in the slightest degree better than, at this moment. There was yesterday a further unfavorable movement in the American rates.

The correspondent of the Herald says, notwithstanding the pacific assurances, warlike preparations continue in France on a tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from all points.

The Patrie, which is the organ of Napoleon's private Cabinet, speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Austria are making in behalf of peace, referring to the Austrian proposition for a general disarmament. The Patrie asserts that France is still on a peace footing.—She has collected no army on her frontier—has not applied to the Legislature for war credit—while Austria, having increased her army in Italy to 100,000, might commence a campaign to-morrow. It concludes with a threat, saying, "If Austria means this general disarmament is to result in the maintenance of status quo in Italy, and not of resolving the imperviousness of the present situation, it must not be expected that France will be duped by such a demand."

A letter from Munich states that the cavalry and infantry of the Bavarian army are to be placed on a war footing, and before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

The French Ministry publishes a decree ordering an appropriation of a hundred thousand francs to the different departments.

This is the whole contingent of the year. In ordinary years 80,000, and in some years 40,000, have been called out.

It is reported that a French army of observation is to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine. Also, that four French and Sardinian war steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic, in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice. It is likewise stated, that a Council of Marshals was to meet at the Tuilleries in a few days, to be presided over by the Emperor.

The Memorial Diplomatique solution of the war question has been threatened with suspension. A despatch from Berlin says that it is asserted in competent military circles, that by the 1st of June Napoleon will have six hundred thousand men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is expected that within a fortnight, at the latest, hostilities would commence.

The London Times' correspondent says that every item of intelligence points to immediate war. The war panic in France had paralyzed commercial activity. The wheat market, however, was generally firmer. The Bourse on the 12th was, however, excited and buoyant, and advanced a half cent during the day.

SARDINIA.—Marquis de Azeglio has been sent by the Sardinian government on a special mission to the excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch and armng was carried forward on a formidable scale.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna say that as Sardinia persists in the refusal to disarm, France and England have proposed to the Vienna and Turin governments to withdraw their forces three leagues from the frontier. Sardinia accepts the proposition, but Austria hesitates.

The same writer, a few days since, says it was anticipated that Austria would, in a few days, declare war against Sardinia.—Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont. Reinforcements were arriving every day at Milan and Pavia.

Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the beligerent order of the day, recently advised to the Austrian army.

COMMERCIAL.—The breadstuffs market was generally firm and tending upwards. Wheat was tending upward with a favorable turn for sellers.—Corn market closed.

The Religious Intelligencer.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX. [The following is all of the despatch that came over the wires to the News Room Yesterday. There appears to be some difficulty with the Agent of the Associated Press and others, which, we are told, accounts for the brevity of the despatch. The following is only of interest to mercantile people.]

Niagara, with Liverpool dates to 23, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. Money Market generally unchanged. Consols 93 1/4.

Bution in the Bank of England decreased £2,000,000. Flour generally closed steady. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed steady and quiet. Provisions closed firm. Corn closed steady. Cotton declined 1-16th to 1-8. Fair quality delivered most. The depression is caused by political uncertainty.

The firmer. All qualities slightly advanced. Coffee, Java, good quality dull. Rice 6d. to 9d. advanced. Sugar, Java, Tallow slightly advanced. Spirits turpentine closed steady. Potatoes closed firm. Rosin closed heavy. Lard dull. Fish Oil, average business, without quotable change.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 25. Steamer City of Washington with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The royal mail steamer Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. Steamer Prince Albert had put back to Galway, lecky.

The War rumors had been very alarming, but the latest news is more pacific, and it was hoped that the preliminaries for the Congress would be arranged.

Armaments continued up to the latest dates. War was generally considered inevitable, and much depression prevailed until the 11th, when reassuring rumors were current, and announcements were made that concessions by Austria in the preliminary conditions gave renewed hopes for the meeting of Congress, and caused considerable recovery in the funds, both in London and on the Continent.

Austria proposed, and the other powers are said to have consented to, the simultaneous disarming before Congress meets.

The English Ministers had been pressed in Parliament to give a statement of European affairs, which they promised to do on the 15th. Vienna advices had been very warlike, but slightly moderated at the close of the mail.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance, and threatened the Piedmont frontiers.

The Indian loan of £7,000,000 sterling had been formally introduced in the London market for the first time for several years, secured by four per cent. debentures. The London News intimates there will be a supplemental loan of five millions.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. A despatch from Paris: England will propose the question of a general disarmament to the Plenipotentiaries.

The Times says the pacific advices from Paris produce a very little effect on the English funds. The public does not believe Napoleon intends to promote a peaceful adjustment on a basis that shall clearly recognize the treaty rights of Austria, and consequently such as can be accepted by that power, while it will utterly disappoint Sardinia.—If an arrangement was patched to-morrow, with the existing feeling of France, Austria, Sardinia and Russia left in play, the prospects of the repose of Europe would not be in the slightest degree better than, at this moment. There was yesterday a further unfavorable movement in the American rates.

The correspondent of the Herald says, notwithstanding the pacific assurances, warlike preparations continue in France on a tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from all points.

The Patrie, which is the organ of Napoleon's private Cabinet, speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Austria are making in behalf of peace, referring to the Austrian proposition for a general disarmament. The Patrie asserts that France is still on a peace footing.—She has collected no army on her frontier—has not applied to the Legislature for war credit—while Austria, having increased her army in Italy to 100,000, might commence a campaign to-morrow. It concludes with a threat, saying, "If Austria means this general disarmament is to result in the maintenance of status quo in Italy, and not of resolving the imperviousness of the present situation, it must not be expected that France will be duped by such a demand."

A letter from Munich states that the cavalry and infantry of the Bavarian army are to be placed on a war footing, and before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

The French Ministry publishes a decree ordering an appropriation of a hundred thousand francs to the different departments.

This is the whole contingent of the year. In ordinary years 80,000, and in some years 40,000, have been called out.

It is reported that a French army of observation is to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine. Also, that four French and Sardinian war steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic, in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice. It is likewise stated, that a Council of Marshals was to meet at the Tuilleries in a few days, to be presided over by the Emperor.

The Memorial Diplomatique solution of the war question has been threatened with suspension. A despatch from Berlin says that it is asserted in competent military circles, that by the 1st of June Napoleon will have six hundred thousand men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is expected that within a fortnight, at the latest, hostilities would commence.

The London Times' correspondent says that every item of intelligence points to immediate war. The war panic in France had paralyzed commercial activity. The wheat market, however, was generally firmer. The Bourse on the 12th was, however, excited and buoyant, and advanced a half cent during the day.

SARDINIA.—Marquis de Azeglio has been sent by the Sardinian government on a special mission to the excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch and armng was carried forward on a formidable scale.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna say that as Sardinia persists in the refusal to disarm, France and England have proposed to the Vienna and Turin governments to withdraw their forces three leagues from the frontier. Sardinia accepts the proposition, but Austria hesitates.

The same writer, a few days since, says it was anticipated that Austria would, in a few days, declare war against Sardinia.—Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont. Reinforcements were arriving every day at Milan and Pavia.

Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the beligerent order of the day, recently advised to the Austrian army.

COMMERCIAL.—The breadstuffs market was generally firm and tending upwards. Wheat was tending upward with a favorable turn for sellers.—Corn market closed.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

[The following is all of the despatch that came over the wires to the News Room Yesterday. There appears to be some difficulty with the Agent of the Associated Press and others, which, we are told, accounts for the brevity of the despatch. The following is only of interest to mercantile people.]

Niagara, with Liverpool dates to 23, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. Money Market generally unchanged. Consols 93 1/4.

Bution in the Bank of England decreased £2,000,000. Flour generally closed steady. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed steady and quiet. Provisions closed firm. Corn closed steady. Cotton declined 1-16th to 1-8. Fair quality delivered most. The depression is caused by political uncertainty.

The firmer. All qualities slightly advanced. Coffee, Java, good quality dull. Rice 6d. to 9d. advanced. Sugar, Java, Tallow slightly advanced. Spirits turpentine closed steady. Potatoes closed firm. Rosin closed heavy. Lard dull. Fish Oil, average business, without quotable change.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 25. Steamer City of Washington with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The royal mail steamer Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. Steamer Prince Albert had put back to Galway, lecky.

The War rumors had been very alarming, but the latest news is more pacific, and it was hoped that the preliminaries for the Congress would be arranged.

Armaments continued up to the latest dates. War was generally considered inevitable, and much depression prevailed until the 11th, when reassuring rumors were current, and announcements were made that concessions by Austria in the preliminary conditions gave renewed hopes for the meeting of Congress, and caused considerable recovery in the funds, both in London and on the Continent.

Austria proposed, and the other powers are said to have consented to, the simultaneous disarming before Congress meets.

The English Ministers had been pressed in Parliament to give a statement of European affairs, which they promised to do on the 15th. Vienna advices had been very warlike, but slightly moderated at the close of the mail.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance, and threatened the Piedmont frontiers.

The Indian loan of £7,000,000 sterling had been formally introduced in the London market for the first time for several years, secured by four per cent. debentures. The London News intimates there will be a supplemental loan of five millions.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. A despatch from Paris: England will propose the question of a general disarmament to the Plenipotentiaries.

The Times says the pacific advices from Paris produce a very little effect on the English funds. The public does not believe Napoleon intends to promote a peaceful adjustment on a basis that shall clearly recognize the treaty rights of Austria, and consequently such as can be accepted by that power, while it will utterly disappoint Sardinia.—If an arrangement was patched to-morrow, with the existing feeling of France, Austria, Sardinia and Russia left in play, the prospects of the repose of Europe would not be in the slightest degree better than, at this moment. There was yesterday a further unfavorable movement in the American rates.

The correspondent of the Herald says, notwithstanding the pacific assurances, warlike preparations continue in France on a tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from all points.

The Patrie, which is the organ of Napoleon's private Cabinet, speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Austria are making in behalf of peace, referring to the Austrian proposition for a general disarmament. The Patrie asserts that France is still on a peace footing.—She has collected no army on her frontier—has not applied to the Legislature for war credit—while Austria, having increased her army in Italy to 100,000, might commence a campaign to-morrow. It concludes with a threat, saying, "If Austria means this general disarmament is to result in the maintenance of status quo in Italy, and not of resolving the imperviousness of the present situation, it must not be expected that France will be duped by such a demand."

A letter from Munich states that the cavalry and infantry of the Bavarian army are to be placed on a war footing, and before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

The French Ministry publishes a decree ordering an appropriation of a hundred thousand francs to the different departments.

This is the whole contingent of the year. In ordinary years 80,000, and in some years 40,000, have been called out.

It is reported that a French army of observation is to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine. Also, that four French and Sardinian war steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic, in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice. It is likewise stated, that a Council of Marshals was to meet at the Tuilleries in a few days, to be presided over by the Emperor.

The Memorial Diplomatique solution of the war question has been threatened with suspension. A despatch from Berlin says that it is asserted in competent military circles, that by the 1st of June Napoleon will have six hundred thousand men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is expected that within a fortnight, at the latest, hostilities would commence.

The London Times' correspondent says that every item of intelligence points to immediate war. The war panic in France had paralyzed commercial activity. The wheat market, however, was generally firmer. The Bourse on the 12th was, however, excited and buoyant, and advanced a half cent during the day.

SARDINIA.—Marquis de Azeglio has been sent by the Sardinian government on a special mission to the excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch and armng was carried forward on a formidable scale.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna say that as Sardinia persists in the refusal to disarm, France and England have proposed to the Vienna and Turin governments to withdraw their forces three leagues from the frontier. Sardinia accepts the proposition, but Austria hesitates.

The same writer, a few days since, says it was anticipated that Austria would, in a few days, declare war against Sardinia.—Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont. Reinforcements were arriving every day at Milan and Pavia.

Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the beligerent order of the day, recently advised to the Austrian army.

COMMERCIAL.—The breadstuffs market was generally firm and tending upwards. Wheat was tending upward with a favorable turn for sellers.—Corn market closed.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AT HALIFAX.

[The following is all of the despatch that came over the wires to the News Room Yesterday. There appears to be some difficulty with the Agent of the Associated Press and others, which, we are told, accounts for the brevity of the despatch. The following is only of interest to mercantile people.]

Niagara, with Liverpool dates to 23, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. Money Market generally unchanged. Consols 93 1/4.

Bution in the Bank of England decreased £2,000,000. Flour generally closed steady. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed steady and quiet. Provisions closed firm. Corn closed steady. Cotton declined 1-16th to 1-8. Fair quality delivered most. The depression is caused by political uncertainty.

The firmer. All qualities slightly advanced. Coffee, Java, good quality dull. Rice 6d. to 9d. advanced. Sugar, Java, Tallow slightly advanced. Spirits turpentine closed steady. Potatoes closed firm. Rosin closed heavy. Lard dull. Fish Oil, average business, without quotable change.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 25. Steamer City of Washington with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

The royal mail steamer Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. Steamer Prince Albert had put back to Galway, lecky.

The War rumors had been very alarming, but the latest news is more pacific, and it was hoped that the preliminaries for the Congress would be arranged.

Armaments continued up to the latest dates. War was generally considered inevitable, and much depression prevailed until the 11th, when reassuring rumors were current, and announcements were made that concessions by Austria in the preliminary conditions gave renewed hopes for the meeting of Congress, and caused considerable recovery in the funds, both in London and on the Continent.

Austria proposed, and the other powers are said to have consented to, the simultaneous disarming before Congress meets.

The English Ministers had been pressed in Parliament to give a statement of European affairs, which they promised to do on the 15th. Vienna advices had been very warlike, but slightly moderated at the close of the mail.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance, and threatened the Piedmont frontiers.

The Indian loan of £7,000,000 sterling had been formally introduced in the London market for the first time for several years, secured by four per cent. debentures. The London News intimates there will be a supplemental loan of five millions.

LONDON, Wednesday morning. A despatch from Paris: England will propose the question of a general disarmament to the Plenipotentiaries.

The Times says the pacific advices from Paris produce a very little effect on the English funds. The public does not believe Napoleon intends to promote a peaceful adjustment on a basis that shall clearly recognize the treaty rights of Austria, and consequently such as can be accepted by that power, while it will utterly disappoint Sardinia.—If an arrangement was patched to-morrow, with the existing feeling of France, Austria, Sardinia and Russia left in play, the prospects of the repose of Europe would not be in the slightest degree better than, at this moment. There was yesterday a further unfavorable movement in the American rates.

The correspondent of the Herald says, notwithstanding the pacific assurances, warlike preparations continue in France on a tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from all points.

The Patrie, which is the organ of Napoleon's private Cabinet, speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Austria are making in behalf of peace, referring to the Austrian proposition for a general disarmament. The Patrie asserts that France is still on a peace footing.—She has collected no army on her frontier—has not applied to the Legislature for war credit—while Austria, having increased her army in Italy to 100,000, might commence a campaign to-morrow. It concludes with a threat, saying, "If Austria means this general disarmament is to result in the maintenance of status quo in Italy, and not of resolving the imperviousness of the present situation, it must not be expected that France will be duped by such a demand."

A letter from Munich states that the cavalry and infantry of the Bavarian army are to be placed on a war footing, and before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

The French Ministry publishes a decree ordering an appropriation of a hundred thousand francs to the different departments.

This is the whole contingent of the year. In ordinary years 80,000, and in some years 40,000, have been called out.

It is reported that a French army of observation is to be concentrated on the frontiers of the Rhine. Also, that four French and Sardinian war steamers had been dispatched to the Adriatic, in readiness to blockade Trieste and Venice. It is likewise stated, that a Council of Marshals was to meet at the Tuilleries in a few days, to be presided over by the Emperor.

The Memorial Diplomatique solution of the war question has been threatened with suspension. A despatch from Berlin says that it is asserted in competent military circles, that by the 1st of June Napoleon will have six hundred thousand men ready to march, of which 150,000 are to be used in Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is expected that within a fortnight, at the latest, hostilities would commence.

The London Times' correspondent says that every item of intelligence points to immediate war. The war panic in France had paralyzed commercial activity. The wheat market, however, was generally firmer. The Bourse on the 12th was, however, excited and buoyant, and advanced a half cent during the day.

SARDINIA.—Marquis de Azeglio has been sent by the Sardinian government on a special mission to the excitement in Piedmont had reached a high pitch and armng was carried forward on a formidable scale.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna say that as Sardinia persists in the refusal to disarm, France and England have proposed to the Vienna and Turin governments to withdraw their forces three leagues from the frontier. Sardinia accepts the proposition, but Austria hesitates.

The same writer, a few days since, says it was anticipated that Austria would, in a few days, declare war against Sardinia.—Austrian troops continued to advance upon the frontiers of Piedmont. Reinforcements were arriving every day at Milan and Pavia.

Letters from Milan confirm the authenticity of the beligerent order of the day, recently advised to the Austrian army.

COMMERCIAL.—The breadstuffs market was generally firm and tending upwards. Wheat was tending upward with a favorable turn for sellers.—Corn market closed.

NEW GOODS!

VICTORIA HOUSE 150 Prince William Street. April, 1859.

RECEIVED at the above Establishment:—Several Cases of Fancy Goods, consisting of rich embroidered Robes; Bonnet Ribbons; Ladies' Mantle Cloths in Dress, Brown, Mixed Colors, Melton, &c. Per John Parker—11 packages, Staple Goods, in Prints, Cambrics, Plaid Linens, Striped Shirtings, Gingham, &c.

Remainder of Spring Importations per ships Lampero, Great Northern and Conquest. FRASER & RAY, ap 27

SPRING SEEDS.—GUILFORD S. BRED has received per R. M. Steamer Canada, part of his SPRING STOCK, embracing all the early sorts, the usual, with several new varieties of complete and FLOWER SEEDS. Having dealt with the same House since his commencement, he has no hesitation in repeating the warrant, as they are fresh and true to their sorts. For sale wholesale and retail. No 8, German street. ap 27

Selling off at Victoria House! Lot of all Wool CARPETINGS in two and three ply; wide bullion FRINGES with drops with Curran Bands to match, at reduced prices. FRASER & RAY, ap 27

Something new! At the Victoria House, a choice lot of fancy A. DRESSES, via Portland, Montreal and Eastern City. Likewise Printed COTTONS, COBOLDS, and LUSTRES. (April 8.) FRASER & RAY, ap 27

CAP MANUFACTORY.—The Subscriber has now a large number of hands employed in making up his SPRING STOCK OF CLOTH AND GLAZED CAPS. Wholesale customers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible. A number of NEW STYLES will be introduced in a few days. D. H. HALL, 41 King-street. 16. 16.